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GREENVILLE KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## MANY ADVANTAGES OF FRESH-AIR BROODER



Modern Fresh-Air Brooder.

It is a general experience that loss of chicks during the early period of their life in brooders is apt to be large, despite the utmost care and attention. The mortality of brooder chicks has therefore been the subject of considerable investigation and the conclusion is that the trouble is in part at least due to defects in the ordinary type of bottom-heat hot-air brooder commonly used—too much floor heat and poor ventilation.

As a result of comparative tests, a brooder was designed which it is believed has decided advantages over ordinary types. The advantages claimed are that it is possible to rear in this brooder a larger number of chicks in proportion to the number originally put in than in any other brooder. The mortality is not only relatively low, but the chicks are healthier and thrifter. "The second advantage lies in the great saving of labor which is effected by the use of the new brooder. The fact that the brooder has never been removed from the house where it is operated means a decided economy."

The primary point aimed at was to make it a "fresh-air" and "pure-air" brooder. With this idea in mind it was thought advisable to make the wall of the brooder in some degree

permeable to air. To meet this requirement the walls and cover of the brooder are made of cloth. Essentially the brooder is a cloth box containing a hovel of the type in which the lamp fumes are conducted outside of the building by an exhaust pipe.

These brooders are built permanently into the houses which they occupy. Two brooders are placed in each colony house, one in each corner of the building. In this way one end wall and the back wall of the building form two sides of each brooder. The remaining side and cover are made of cloth tacked on light wooden frames. The floor of the brooder stands ten inches above the floor of the house. From the front of the brooder a sloping walk extends down to the house floor, reaching in width clear across the whole front of the brooder. The cloth front and side of the brooder are not permanently fixed in position but are removable panels, which are held together and to the framework by hooks and eyes. The cover is hinged in the middle in such a way that it can be either half opened or entirely opened and folded back out of the way. In consequence of this arrangement it is possible to regulate with great nicety the amount of air which shall be admitted to the brooder.

## TO CURE DIPHTHERITIC ROUP

Afflicted Fowls Need Very Careful Treatment, and Should Be Separated From Healthy Ones.

What many poultry keepers commonly call pip, which shows a white scale on the tongue, and a languid, sick look to the eye, in most cases is nothing more or less than diphtheritic roup, a very contagious and troublesome disease. It is quite common when the hot weather comes on, and especially if the season is wet. Afflicted ones need very careful treatment, and at the same time should be at once separated from the well ones of the flock, and the houses and runs thoroughly disinfected with chloroform or some other good, effective disinfectant, and all loose nesting material burned.

A good solution for local treatment is made by thoroughly mixing one ounce of pure glycerine and one ounce of perchloride of iron, which should be thoroughly shaken each time before being used. Take a small camel's hair brush or a stiff wing quill, dipping lightly into the solution, and painting the tongue, mouth, throat and affected parts with it twice a day at least. Three times would be really more effective. As a constitutional treatment, give each bird a half teaspoonful of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar. If the head should swell in addition to the other symptoms, rub it with mentholatum or carbolic vaseline. We prefer the former remedy.

As a preventive measure it is advisable to give the apparently well members of the flock some of the sulphur and cream of tartar. This will put their systems in a better condition, and they are not nearly so likely to become diseased.

## Range for Fattening Turkeys.

Turkeys should have free range while being fattened for market. We used to fatten the turkeys in small inclosures, but discontinued this several years ago because they did not seem to thrive well, says a writer in an exchange.

After the first few days they would begin to lose their appetites no matter how great a variety of food was given. The whole trouble was lack of exercise. If turkeys cannot get plenty of exercise they cannot have a good appetite, and, of course, will not gain in weight.

**Age of Usefulness.**  
The average hen outlives her usefulness in two years, and is more profitably sent to market. There are at times good hens in the third and even the fourth year, but the average limit is two years. Old hens are more likely to contract disease than younger ones.

**Fattening Chicks.**  
When fattening chickens have a tendency towards looseness of the bowels feed middlings, shorts or low-grade flour in the ration.

**Locating Turkey Coops.**  
Turkey coops should be placed as far as possible from where young chicks that have had white diarrhea have been raised.

## KEEP POULTRY YARDS FRESH

Health of Poultry—Sew Some Grain in Idle Pens.

When the hens and their chicks are confined in yards they soon eat off all the grass and the ground in a short time becomes unhealthful.

If the yards are small the earth is soon fouled to the depth of three inches, and the health of the chicks suffers. Chicks need a fresh, clean run, when they cannot be allowed a free range, or they will not thrive.

Soil that is light and well drained is better than any other for the chicks' use. Heavy rains will wash the poisonous matter off the surface and drive much of it into the ground.

If small yards must be used for the chicks, they should be divided and the chicks kept in one part while the other is sown to rye, or some other grain, which should be allowed to grow to a height of three or four inches.

The chicks should then be turned into the green yard and the one vacated by them sown in a like manner. These crops of grain will freshen the soil and render it healthy for the birds.

**To Make Success With Ducks.**  
Leg-weakness in ducks is often produced by damp quarters at night. They can stand all the water and rain during the daytime that they may be exposed to, but at night they must have dry quarters.

The floor of the duck pen should be heavily covered with straw. Leg-weakness from this cause is often a cause of cramps and rheumatism. If the trouble does not right itself in a few days, and the bird otherwise is in a good condition, it is best to kill and eat it.

## Poultry Branches.

There are several distinct branches of poultry farming: broilers, roasters, eggs, ducklings, turkeys and squab-pigeons. On a farm of about ten acres, where part of it is a grove or an orchard of large fruit trees and where part is a section there is running water, so that a pond can be had, it will be found profitable to combine all these branches of the business.

## Excellent Food for Chicks.

Infertile eggs that have been tested out of the incubator make excellent food for the newly hatched chicks. They should be boiled hard, run through a sausage machine or the ordinary household meat chopper, and mixed with dry cracker crumbs, oatmeal, or bran.

## Attention to Setting Hen.

The setting hen must have attention if you expect a good hatch. She should not be disturbed by laying hens. For this reason her nest should be in a quiet place. She must have plenty of food and water and the nest material should be changed occasionally.

## Confining Turkeys.

It is a very difficult thing to keep young turkeys fenced in. When a turkey once learns that it can fly over the fence, it will be forever doing it. The only way to keep them in then is to clip their wings or pinion them.

## SEED-EATING RODENTS

IMPORTANCE OF REFORESTING PARTS OF NATIONAL DOMAIN.

One of Most Serious Problems is Protection of Seed From Attacks of Chipmunks, Ground Squirrels and Other Rodents.

(By N. DEARBORN.)  
The demand for lumber in the United States constantly increases, while the forested area, under the ax of the lumberman, the encroachments of agriculture, and the devastation by



No. 1—Side Striped Ground Squirrel.  
No. 2—Flying Squirrel.  
No. 3—White-Footed Mouse.

fire, steadily diminishes. Hence the importance of reforesting such parts of the national domain as have been denuded of their forest growth.

One of the most serious problems connected with the reforestation of treeless areas within the national forests is the protection of newly planted seeds from the attacks of mice, chipmunk, ground squirrels, and other rodents, whose depredations collectively continue the year through. The extent of this damage may be understood by the results of a reforestation experiment in the Black hills by the forest service, in which from 30 to 70 per cent of the seed was destroyed by chipmunks and mice within six days after planting. In order to get an idea of the abundance of these rodents, exhaustive trapping on a half-acre was undertaken. We secured three chipmunks and 11 white-footed mice, which in three days had pilfered 70 per cent.



No. 1—White-Bellied Chipmunk.  
No. 2—Yellow-Bellied Chipmunk.  
No. 3—Pocket Gopher.

of the seed. One of the chipmunks was seen to visit 38 seed spots in four minutes. It will be readily perceived that the destruction of seed on such a scale threatens the practicability of reforestation, and that strenuous measures will have to be resorted to in order to stop the depredations of the pests which, in a large degree, prevent the renewal of many of our forests.

## SOME GOOD POULTRY NOTES

Search Out Good Layers and Encourage Them by Proper Feed—Tobacco Drives Away Vermin.

(By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.)  
Some hens have a tendency to lay on fat faster than others. It pays to search these out and give them more wheat, oats and buckwheat in the place of so much corn and corn products.

Some dry smoking tobacco, the stronger the better, placed in the bottom of each hen's nest is a good thing to drive away vermin.

Windows in a poultry house should be made to slide back and forth easily. With muslin tacked on the outside of the slide, it is a simple matter then to leave the windows open, except on very stormy days and nights, and as result have healthier hens.

A few handfuls of millet seed scattered occasionally among the litter will induce hens to scratch for it for hours at a time, thus affording them exercise and contentment.

There is no getting by the fact that thoroughbred fowls are the most preferable to keep. The eggs are more uniform in size and color, and likewise the chicks, wherefore they are more attractive and salable.

## Care of the Moulting Hen.

Moulting is a natural process, but is a severe tax upon the system of the domestic hen. To help her through this trying time she should be fed fat-producing foods, and even if she becomes a trifle too fat no harm is done.



## FEEDING AT COMMON TROUGH

Simple Plan of Using Calf Stanchions is Best Way to Overcome One Serious Error.

To feed the calves from one common trough is a serious error. The largest and the most greedy calves get more than their share and the smaller and weaker are robbed. The very simple plan of using calf stanchions is the best way of meeting this difficulty. Small rigid stanchions large enough for the calves can be made very easily or bought cheaply, and they will many times pay for themselves. When stanchions are used each calf can be fed separately and just the amount it seems to need. The slow or weak one gets all it deserves just as well as do the others. If a calf is ill and it is desirable to reduce its feed it can be done nicely when feeding is done in stanchions. Then the use of stanchions overcomes another evil, that of the calves sucking each other as they invariably do when several are fed together and run loose immediately afterward. The habit of sucking is not only injurious at the time, but as in a case observed a short time ago the ill effects may show up later. In that case the owners had raised some fine dairy heifers. Two of them learned to suckle each other when calves. Later when they had become mothers and were in milk they sucked each other whenever the opportunity offered. As a consequence it was necessary to sell one of them.

## PLAN FOR HANDLING CALVES

Best Method is to Keep Youngsters in Separate Stanchions—Will Not Suck Each Other's Ears.

The calves should by all means be kept in clean, well lighted and ventilated stables. Where plenty of barn



Pair of Promising Youngsters.

or shed room is at hand the best method for handling the calves is to keep each one in a separate pen or in stanchions. A pen three feet wide, five feet long and three feet high is large enough to accommodate the calf until it is four to six months old. There are many advantages in keeping the calves separated in this manner. The calves will not suck each other's ears when they get through drinking their milk, which would cause the ears to freeze in cold weather, and they can be given more individual attention. They can be fed as individuals, and a case of scours among calves may be located more readily in this manner and a remedy may be applied at once. Where there is less room to have the stanchions will usually give the best results.

## ADVANTAGES OF DAIRY FARM

Among Other Things It Affords Increased Productivity of Soil and Insures Steady Income.

Professor F. L. Kent, of the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Oregon Agricultural College, states as follows the advantages of dairy farming in the Oregon Dairyman, a monthly magazine published by the students at O. A. C.:

Briefly stated the advantages of dairy farming are: Increasing productivity of the soil, a regular monthly income putting the business on a cash basis, a better distribution of the labor of the farm than is possible under a single-crop system, and supplying a product for the market, all of which should be of the highest grade, and for which there is always a ready sale.

## AID IN KEEPING MILK COOL

Flannel Cloth Wrapped Around Can is of Value Where Ice Water Cannot Be Had.

Where ice water cannot be obtained, or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth—preferably flannel—wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping milk cool. One end of the cloth is best left extended from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun's rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture and is thus prevented from reaching the milk. As long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection, but as soon as it becomes dry, heat passes through it to the milk uninterrupted.

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# THE RECORD.

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TERMS.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914.

Printed at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

We are authorized to announce R. N. Thomas, Jr., as a candidate for Congress in this, the Third Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Primary August 7, 1914.

It is predicted that society will go crazy over a new Chinese dancer. Why must we import our salacious insanity?

Not only does Texas raise her melons better than the original, but that state is now trying to improve on the Rocky Ford melon.

Following up the precedent set in its justly famous "blue sky" laws against skin games in finance, Kansas is attempting to curb the take complex reventors.

Attention Mr. Finchot has quarreled with Mr. Perkins, the progressive party refuses to take part, realizing the folly of any party's quarreling with its meal ticket.

Discovery of a new counterfeit \$5 bill in circulation disposes of the standpat contention that the country is going to the dogs. Our money is still good enough to counterfeit.

Being a republic, we cannot consider any thing as a decoration to the "A-B-C" mediators for ever. Secretary Bryan might arrange to get them dates on the Chautauqua circuit.

The Inaugural Address.

The Non-I. W. W. met at Leisurman's Hall and were organized. The legal advisers presented the constitution, by laws and ritual, which were approved and adopted. All those that were previously selected for the officials were elected and installed in office, except one, who declared that he would not qualify and take the oath to support the constitution; his place was filled by another member.

After the organization was complete, the President came forward and made his inaugural address, which was impressive and full of sympathy. He said in part:

"My friends and fellow members of the Non-I. W. W. I feel grateful to you that you have seen fit in your wisdom and respect to honor me as the president of this noble order. There might have been a time in the history of our country, in the days of pioneers and the early settlers that an organization of this kind was unnecessary, but as years have passed and changes of condition and demands have occurred and we have a different spirit of the age, one of a more advanced civilization in which we have reached the higher position of life and living, in which organizations have become a necessity in every department of life, hence, we are not out of place in the inauguration of the Non I. W. W. and we are not to be winked at or criticised for banding ourselves together in social compact for the security of our rights and what we desire, and let it be understood that the sentiment which we inculcate, the principles and policies that we entertain in this organization is not in the minority but in the majority of the people of our great country. The sentiment and principles that we advocate are the most prominent in all the political parties, in all church organizations, but more prominent in the official department. It may be said that the Non-I. W. W.'s will prove a restraint to the trade and industry of the country, but it is a fact that the sentiment, principles and policies of the Non-I. W. W.'s have been in use and practice by many people in all ages and countries. The sentiment of the

Non I. W. W.'s is somewhat innate and to some extent a part of our makeup. Our organization only brings us together in closer touch and sympathy and safeguards what we believe and practice. The Non-I. W. W.'s are not antagonistic or opposed to labor and industry but we all rejoice to see labor and industry in progress so as not to engage in it ourselves; we know that labor and toil are the sources from which we obtain all the comforts of life; that without labor and industry man could not exist, but our constitution forbids hard labor of any kind; it permits pastime and moderate exercise for health, such as light garden work, but forbids active business that is calculated to worry and vex the mind, for we seek peace and rest; they are the sweetest jewels of our lives, and we should cultivate unity and love for they are the great sources of comfort and consolation. My friends, you all know that I have always practiced the principles of the Non-I. W. W. I was born with the sentiment in my makeup, and only in extreme cases of necessity have I violated the precepts and demands of our sentiment, and I hope to be able to hold out until the end. When I look into the faces of so many old veterans of the sentiment of our organization whose heads have been whitened by the long run of years and whose bodies have been stooped in the battle of life, contending against toil and labor, my heart is moved with the warmest emotion. Far back in years many of us commenced the conquest of life, battling with conditions and circumstances, contending with the worry of toil and burdens of labor, we have fought a good fight over the fields of prosperity and adversity. We have become weary and wayworn, and now we have reached the tree shades near the dividing river and have stacked our arms and doffed our armor and have hung our harps on the willow tree of peace and sought repose on the last flowery bed of life to rest until parted by the roll call beyond the river. Let us be obedient to the rulings of our order. I believe that we have put the ball in motion that shall augment and increase our may treasured and nearest blessings crown you all, and peace, rest and repose be yours until the end."

It is expected that a banquet will be given by the order soon.

ZENO

The Care of the Aged.

We are all of us eager to make the last years of those who are near and dear to us as happy and comfortable as possible. Old age, even when the health remains good, brings certain obvious disabilities.

As the old person has to give up one activity after another the days grow longer and more barren especially for those who find it difficult to sleep more than four or five hours a night. The ennui of the aged is a pitiful thing. But much can be done to alleviate it. Sometimes the habit of waking in the middle of the night can be traced to the wrong sort of supper, or to coffee or tea or tobacco. Old people do not like to give up the habits of a lifetime, and it is not wise to change these suddenly. But they can be gradually modified. Occasionally it is an excellent thing to give a little stimulant in hot water just before going to bed in cases where the strength is seriously impaired, it should be given after the person is actually in bed. Poor circulation is a frequent cause of restless sleep. That can be helped by wearing warm lamb's wool socks or by sleeping with warm water bottles.

It digestion is disturbed, especially at night, try the slow sipping of a glass of warm water with a little bicarbonate of soda dissolved in it. Old people often drift into the habit of taking no exercise, that is a mistake. Only those who take a little exercise every day can keep in a reasonable condition of health. If the weather is bad a few minutes' gentle exercise several times a day will help maintain health and prevent the stiffening of the muscles.

Some very old people are afraid of an open window. To nag them about the necessity of ventilation usually does more harm than good, as they move from one room to another during the day it is generally possible to give a thorough airing to the room they have just left. The clothing of old people should be light, but warm, always loose. Daily, but not prolonged, massage is useful; it

occupies the attention of the aged; it rests the mind, and at the same time gives them gentle exercise.

The Problem of the Permanent Road.

For many years the management and the engineering staff of our railroads have well understood that the provision of an absolutely first class roadbed and track, in respect alike of its construction, grades and curvature, was most intimately related to the question of profitable operation; and it is with a clear recognition of this fact that our larger railroads systems have expanded during the past two decades hundreds of millions of dollars in cutting out curvature, reducing grades, strengthening bridges, and increasing the weight of rails and fastenings.

There is today a growing appreciation of the fact that the same economic conditions apply to the construction and maintenance of the country's highways. Here the matter of grades is not of such vital importance; but the importance of providing a solid and well-founded roadbed, properly drained, and provided with a top surface of such a durable character that it will preserve a true and solid surface for a long period of years, is receiving the fullest recognition. It is coming to be understood, that the question of first cost has been given undue importance; we now know that the extra initial expense of an absolutely first class durable road, that is subject to heavy traffic, is more than compensated by the elimination of costly repairs and of the great loss (an item which has received too little consideration in the past) due to the long periods of time during which the road is out of service because of repairs.

A few weeks ago, we had occasion to refer to a report of Governor Glynn of this state, in which he showed that there would be an enormous saving of cost over the present macadam roads, with their limited life and their exceedingly costly repair bills, if they were built with a brick surface upon a well constructed foundation. In this report the Governor states that in New York a mile of macadam costing \$12,000 does not last over ten years, and that its maintenance would cost as much as the original cost.

split that at the end of ten years the road must be rebuilt at a cost for reconstruction of \$6,000 a mile. The total expenditure for twenty years on a mile of macadam road therefore amounts to \$36,000, including 12,000 for building, \$18,000 for maintenance, and \$6,000 for rebuilding at the end of the first ten years. As against this the report pointed out that the total expenditure for ten years on a vitrified brick road would amount to \$26,000 only, estimated at a maximum of \$25,000 for building and a maximum of \$500 a year for maintenance.

We find a verification of this report in an address given by Mr. Will. P. Blair, at the first Canadian and International Good Roads Congress at Montreal held last May, the subject of the address being the economy of a vitrified brick road. The author lays stress upon the fact that the greatest element in fixing the economy of any road is the very one which is least taken into account; namely, its out-of-repair condition. On many types of roads, break-down surface is so frequent as to call for almost complete reconstruction; and at such times a stretch of road may be put entirely out of commission. The sum of the periods of times that the road is out of actual service, coupled with the smaller loads that can be handled over an inferior road, the broken springs, and the extra wear and tear of the vehicles, etc., converted into dollars, might equal, in a surprisingly short period of time, the entire original cost of the improvement.

The author of the paper gives useful facts as to the experience already had brick roads in this country. It seems that the main ones of Belleville, East St. Louis, Alton, and Danville in Illinois; of Terre Haute, Richmond, Frankfort, and Lebanon, Indiana; and of Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Sandusky, and Conneaut, Ohio, are brick paved. All of these streets, he stated, have more than an average life of twenty years. In Cleveland and other large cities, many streets have brick pavement whose average life exceeds twelve years. Moreover, there are hundreds of streets paved with brick to be found throughout the above mentioned towns which have been in use over ten years, all of which have not called for a penny of repair work due to wear and tear. The significance of the facts will be evident

## FEEDING BABY CHICKS

STICK TO PROVED PRINCIPLES AND AVOID EXPERIMENTING.

Ration for Growing Youngsters Must Be Complete Ration, Containing Grains, Green Food, Mineral Matter and Water.

(By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.)

It is a rather simple matter to hatch chickens under ordinary circumstances. Of course the eggs must be fertile and fresh to start with, but with good eggs the hen can practically tend to the whole job without assistance, and the modern incubator requires but fifteen minutes' attention daily.

We have placed twenty-one students in charge of as many incubators, and they hatched twelve hundred chickens from less than fourteen hundred Rhode Island fied eggs, and not one of those students had ever run an incubator previously.

Hatching out the chicks is really about the simplest part of the poultry business. As soon as the chicks are hatched we are confronted with the most difficult problem of the business, and that is the handling of the chicks from the incubator stage until they are feathered out. This is the crucial period, and it is the Waterloo of practically every large, and a great many small, poultry farms. We are almost certain to raise the chickens to a marketable age if we can only keep them alive and growing strongly until they are fully feathered.

The one factor that kills more chicks than anything else is wrong feeding. On these two factors, heat and feed, depend the success of any flock of young chickens.

Really the feeding question is very simple if one will only be satisfied to stick to proved principles and stop experimenting. The ration for growing chicks must be a complete ration, that is, it must contain, in proper proportion, sound grains, green food, mineral matter, animal matter, grinding material and plenty of clean, fresh water. The proportion of each varies with the age and size of the chick. While many varieties will give good results, perhaps the best ration which we have used under city conditions is the following:

First week—Rolled oats and bread crumbs five times daily, on clean sand or boards.

Second and third weeks—Unbleached oats, fine cracked corn, millet, three times daily, scatter in dry hay-mow litter or clover chaff.

Fourth, fifth and sixth weeks—Unbleached oats, cracked wheat, coarse cracked corn, three times daily in litter.

Beware of tainted or moldy feed, and if any wet feed is given use the smallest possible amount of water. If milk is fed let it sour and mix with mash. Move the chickens before the ground gets sour, not afterward.

BUILDING A CHICKEN COOP

One Shown in Illustration Can Be Erected or Taken Down in Comparatively Short Time.

A new form of knockdown chicken coop has been designed by an Indiana man. When set up it makes a substantially square structure with a flat roof sloping toward the rear. The front, back and side portions of the coop are fastened by the means of cleats to four uprights which extend a few inches below the floor and thus raise the structure from the ground and keep the floor from getting damp or rotting. The front elevation has the lower part open, and a series of bars just far enough apart to allow the fowls to go in and out. Hinged to the bottom is a door which can be closed at night, ventilation being obtained through a screened opening at the top. In the daytime the door lies on the ground and forms an ascent into the coop.

Demand for Guinea.

The demand on city markets for guinea is rapidly increasing owing to the fact that they are similar to wild game birds and their flesh is highly flavored. There is good money in guinea, as they practically take care of themselves after they are a few days old.

Tool for Poultryman.

A hand force sprayer is a good tool for every poultry raiser to own. It makes easy work of spraying the inside of the poultry house with kerosene or other lice medicine.

Feeds for Young Geese.

Young geese will eat chopped apple, minced cabbage, and potatoes, and these vegetables make a good substitute for green food early in spring.

when it is borne in mind that the average traffic upon these streets is at least twice that of any traffic that is borne upon any part of the country highways of the main market or interurban systems.—Scientific American.

Why be constipated when you can buy LIV-VER-LAX from G. E. Countzler.

Paint is liquid money. You spread it over your house and then sun, wind, rain and dust beat upon it in the effort to wear it out and get at the wood. Bye and bye you have to do it all over again—but less often with

**Hanna's Green Seal Paint**

than with others. When you think of the cost of paint and painting, remember that one-third is paint and two-thirds labor.

It costs more to put on a poor paint than a good one. Use the paint that lasts longest.

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Butter Pork and Beans Potato  
Chips Evaporated Peaches  
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**Have You a Liver?**  
**IF SO USE LIV-VER-LAX**

Read Following Statement from Prominent Greenville Druggist

We have recently received a large shipment of GRIGSBY'S LIV-VER-LAX, the liver medicine which we recommend above all others. When troubled with constipation, or a disordered liver, do not take calomel or other harsh physics to derange the system, but let us supply you with a bottle of LIV-VER-LAX on our personal guarantee, that is, if it does not do all that we claim for it, and if you are not perfectly satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money. A sluggish and inactive liver is the cause of most all diseases. Keep your bowels open and liver regulated with LIV-VER-LAX and you will not be sick. LIV-VER-LAX is purely vegetable, is pleasant, safe and effective, and is good for grown-ups and children all alike. We have unbounded confidence in LIV-VER-LAX, is why we recommend it so highly. We believe LIV-VER-LAX has given more universal satisfaction than any other liver medicine we have ever sold.

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**We Have the Best Assortment of**  
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**DANIEL BOONE AXLE GREASE**

And don't have to grease but once a week.

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Don't dose the little stomachs with injurious medicines.

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Is applied externally to the throat and chest; the body heat releases soothing antiseptic vapors which are inhaled directly to the affected parts. Relief is almost immediate. The worst cold is cured overnight—croup in 15 minutes. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Liberal sample mailed on request. Vick Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C.



# ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money and Makes Better Food

## I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
122 Louisville Express	11:25 am
108 Cincinnati Express	2:30 pm
104 Louisville Limited	3:35 am
100 Central City accommodation	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
105 Paducah and Cairo accom.	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation	12:05 pm
101 New Orleans special	3:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:25 am

## Local Mention.

Next Sunday will be the longest day of the year.

County teachers will soon be engaged to institute work here.

Wheat harvest is over, and the yield is pleasing in the extreme.

Mr. John B. Ferguson, of Central City, was here Tuesday on business.

Pearl hunting is likely to become quite an industry in Muhlenberg now.

Judge Wm. H. Yost, of Madisonville, is here on legal business for a few days.

Small boys are not smoking cigarettes publicly, as there is a heavy penalty for the offense.

Hotel inspectors are out over the State, bringing the places up to the requirements of the new law.

Carol Jonson and Mary Elizabeth Roark are in Madisonville with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jonson.

Mr. Marvin Wells came down from Louisville, spending the weekend with home folks and friends.

The wind Saturday night blew down a large oak tree on the school campus, but no other damage was done in town.

Miss Edna Morgan, of Madisonville, has been here a few days on a visit to relatives and friends.

Monday night and Tuesday were cool, rains and halts storms somewhere having caused a decided and pleasing drop in the temperature.

Sunday school and church services of the Methodist congregation are being held at the court house while the church is being overhauled.

Mr. J. A. Jonson, of Madisonville, has been here attending to some legal affairs this week.

July Fourth comes on Saturday this year, but merchants and all business people are going to observe the day by closing up, as usual, giving their help a vacation.

Practically all laws enacted by the last Legislature went into effect last Monday, and you had better be careful, or you will be violating some statute.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kittinger have a fine girl at their home, born last Sunday, and Mr. Kittinger is scattering smiles now, instead of distributing mail along the rural route.

## Eades-Tisinger Wedding in Oklahoma.

Announcements have been received here of the marriage of Miss Lillian Mary Eades to Mr. B. L. Tisinger, which occurred at Mangum, Okla., on the afternoon of June 11. Miss Eades was reared here, and was one of the bright and attractive girls of the town, popular on account of her accomplishments and pleasing personality. The groom is one of the prominent lawyers of Mangum, with a bright future in store. After a few weeks in Colorado they will make their home in Mangum, and for their future have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

An old grandma, with old-fashioned ideas, perhaps, but strong in her belief, says that providence is arranging the seasons so that tobacco cannot be raised. Our wheat crop is the largest ever, corn and other crops promise well, but she says "the devil's weed" has been cut short, as it should be, and that farmers should act on the matter as indications direct.

Things have been very quiet in police circles here for some days. Many of the habitual offenders are at work on the streets, and the effect on others appears to have been very restraining. There certainly is some efficiency to the police powers here now, and this is one of the most orderly communities that can be found anywhere hereabouts.

## Old Folks Reunion at Pleasant Hill.

Last Sunday there was a special service and a large crowd at Pleasant Hill church, south of town. It was the annual reunion of the older folks, and a most enjoyable occasion to them and to their many younger acquaintances and associates. Dinner was served on the grounds, and it was of ample proportions and supreme excellence, so nobody was in need along that line. People from nearly every section of the county attended, and quite a representative delegation from this place mingled delightedly with friends from all corners.

More municipal improvements are now being made in this city than have been made in like period in many years. The new council is planning and working with the people for best service and greatest development, and are being helped and encouraged by everyone.

## District W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Fourth annual district convention of the W. C. T. U. will meet here next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, at the Baptist church. There will be quite a number of delegates in attendance, and the program is one of exceptional interest. Everyone is invited to attend, and a full response is expected to the invitation.

Prof. B. F. Allison arrived from Oakland, Calif., Saturday night, joining his wife, who has been here some days. They will leave for Texas in a few days, where a visit will be made to Mrs. Allison's home en route to California.

Typewriter ribbons, paper, supplies of all kinds for any machine—this office.

## Muhlenberger Finds Valuable Pearl.

Mr. H. T. Morris, of Mercer, made a trip to Pond river last week to get some mussel shells which he wished to use on a grave. At Millport he secured something like a bushel of shells, and when he came home one of his children found a pearl in one of the shells. Mr. Morris brought the pearl to town and showed it to quite a number of persons. Finally he showed it to Mr. A. E. McCracken, the jeweler, who at once recognized the prize, and offered to help Mr. Morris realize on his lucky find. The gem weighs 21 grains, and Mr. McCracken has secured an offer of \$125 for it from a dealer, but will submit it to others. This is undoubtedly the largest stone of the kind ever found in the county, and as it is almost perfect, its value should run into fancy figures.

The Greenville Coal Co. is improving its office building by having a concrete pavement laid around the structure. It will complete the concrete work of this kind around court square, and help vastly the appearances of this important corner.

## Card of Thanks.

Our grateful hearts are filled with appreciation, due to the countless sympathetic acts incident to the illness and passing of our mother, Mrs. Laura Ann Terry. Thoughtful friends have softened our sorrow, and we shall ever cherish each bit of service and every consoling expression.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Allison.

## Church To Be Moved.

Mr. J. M. Wells has made a contract to move Lovell's Chapel building from its present site to a new location secured in Depoy. The work will be started at once, and will be rushed along as rapidly as possible. The distance is about three quarters of a mile, and the building is 40x70 feet.

## Notice to A. S. E. Members.

The regular term of the County Union will meet in Greenville on the first Thursday and Friday in July which is the 2nd. and 3rd. All locals are requested to send delegates to be present as business of importance will be transacted. It seems to me that there is a good prospect for farmers having wheat to lose money on the only crop left. Farmers who have wheat should see that every bushel in the county is pooled. Notify me and I will send pooling contracts at once.

M. W. CARVER, Chm.

Mr. G. E. Countzler has an attractive show window which has drawn much attention this week. It contains numerous prizes won by Graham and Luzerne "first aid" teams at State and district meets, and the prizes are valuable, but of course the honor of winning them is held above any monetary value.

Prof. V. M. Moseley and family of McHenry have returned here, and are occupying the Rogers residence, on Main-cross street. Prof. Moseley has accepted a leading position in the high school, and will be welcomed by all pupils and patrons, as his work here in the past is well remembered.

People are planning for the Fourth of July vacation.

The city has never been so clean as now, the streets and alleys having been cleaned thoroughly and owners of land have had weeds cut and premises made sanitary. Every effort is being made to prevent a typhoid outbreak here this season, and everyone is lending himself to the task.

Prof. and Mrs. Oscar Irvin arrived home the latter part of the week, from Toledo, where Prof. Irvin has been teaching for the year. They will make their home here, and are most welcome.

We had light showers here Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, which relieved conditions greatly, but a good all day rain is needed. Many sections of the county were blessed with good rains during the week, but there has not been sufficient downpour yet.

Baby carriages, 1915 models, new features and prices, at Roark's.

Oh, you Calomel get out of the way and let LIV VER LAX do the work. Purely vegetable. Ask G. E. Countzler.

## Killed By Falling Slate.

Mr. Joseph G. Boggess, 44 years old, was almost instantly killed by falling slate about 9 o'clock last Thursday morning while at work in the "Redbird" opening of the W. G. Duncan Coal Co., at Luzerne. There were two workmen in the room with him, and just before the accident an effort had been made to dislodge the slab, but it appeared to be fast. Boggess had resumed his work, when, without warning, the slab dropped, catching him and missing his companions by only a few inches. The men at once attempted to lift the slate, using crowbars, but the weight was too great, they ran for assistance, which was quickly secured, but Boggess lived only a few minutes, and spoke just a few words. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred in this opening, and caused the greatest concern among the men of the mines. Deceased was one of the best men in the employ of the company, held in highest regard by his employers and also by his fellow workmen. He was a good citizen, a devoted, loving husband and father, and a consistent Christian. Funeral services were held at his home near Depoy at 2 o'clock last Friday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Gill, and there was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The burial services were conducted under the rites of the I. O. O. F. and a delegation of United Mine Workers was also in line of march. Interment was in Evergreen cemetery. The widow and four children have the supporting sympathy of many friends.

Miss Mildred Bennett has been in Marion several days on a visit to friends. She was the maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Nelv Southerland, of Marion, to Mr. James Calvin, of Paducah, which occurred at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

## Martin-Johnson Wedding.

Mrs. Kate Martin and Mr. George H. Johnson, of this place, were married at the home of Rev. George Dennis in Louisville at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, Rev. Dennis being the officiating clergyman, and a few relatives and friends being in attendance. After a stay of a few days in the metropolis, they will return here, where they will be welcomed by their host of friends.

## Central City Saloon Men in Court.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the trials of John T. May and Chas. W. Wells, of Central City, for the alleged violation of the local option law. About forty warrants have been issued against them on information given the county attorney, Mr. W. H. Gray. The cases were called for trial before Judge J. J. Rice on Tuesday but were continued until Friday following an argument on a motion made by the defendants' attorneys, to quash the warrants. Judge Rice will render his opinion on the subject tomorrow and it is expected that no matter which way the decision goes the case will be fought through the higher courts. The defendants are represented by Judge Yost, of Madisonville, and Willis and Meredith of this city.

## Pointed Paragraphs.

Two heads are better than one—except in a family.

Men dislike details, but women want the full particulars.

Nerve and tact is a combination that is hard to sidetrack.

Be sure you are right before throwing over the high speed lever.

Some people worry because they have nothing else to worry about.

Strive to become a leader; the supply of followers exceeds the demands.

There is more or less guile in the smile a man generates when he is losing.

One can't always judge a woman's complexion by the receptacle it came in.

Hardship comes when the fire of genius isn't hot enough to keep it boiling.

The world never sits and takes notice of a chap who follows in the footsteps of others.

One seldom hears of a man's getting in bad by keeping his trap closed that leads from his dome of thought.

But a woman seldom realizes how many opportunities she had to get married until she finds herself left at the post.

Summer furniture at Roark's.

## Demonstration of Limestone Crushing and Spreading Machinery.

There will be a demonstration at the Kentucky Experiment Station farm, Lexington, Ky., June 22 to 26 inclusive, of machinery suitable for preparing and spreading limestone for agricultural purposes. On the 25th and 26th prominent experts will deliver addresses on the use of lime in agriculture, soil fertility, and kindred subjects, which will add interest to the occasion.

Those who wish to secure information upon this subject, will find it well worth while to visit the Experiment Station farm during the demonstration, as the complete operation of pulverizing and spreading the limestone will be demonstrated with a number of machines suitable for the purpose, which have been loaned by the manufacturers.

A. Y. Finley,  
County Agent

Gustave B. Hengen, president of the Kentucky Midland railroad, is being sued for divorce by his wife, who charges infidelity, cruelty and desertion. The proceedings are being conducted in Chicago. Both parties are well known here, where they have made frequent visits.

## Here Is Good News for Stomach Victims

Some very remarkable results are being obtained by treating stomach, liver and intestinal troubles with pure vegetable oils, which exert a cleansing, soothing and purifying action upon the lower bowels, removing the obstructions of poisonous fecal matter and gases and preventing their absorption by the blood. This done, the food is allowed free passage from the stomach, fermentation ceases and stomach troubles quickly disappear.

George H. Mayr, for twenty years a leading Chicago druggist, cured himself and many of his friends of stomach, liver and intestinal troubles of years' standing by this treatment, and so successful was the remedy he devised that it has since been placed in the hands of druggists all over the country, who have sold thousands of bottles.

Though absolutely harmless, the effect of the medicine is sufficient to convince any one of its remarkable effectiveness, and within 24 hours the sufferer feels like a new person. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by

G. E. COUNTZLER

## Religion and Progress.

The religious themes of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex president of Harvard, have proved a stumbling block to many who profess to find in them merely the impious and iconoclastic fundaments of modern heresy. His "new" religion has principally offended those who hold that truth in a sealed book whereto no word must be added or subtracted. There are many, however who still believe with Dr. Eliot that religious truth is plastic, and its interpretation adapts itself to the need of the time. Creeds, symbols, and rites, Dr. Eliot holds, in the current Christian Register, are subject to revision. Certainly religion is not exempt from the law of progress, and the outward manifestation wherein the life of the spirit finds expression change in conformity therewith. An early president of Harvard was expelled from his office and house in midwinter because he was opposed to the total immersion of infants in baptism. It was never urged that Dr. Eliot should resign because of his religious views. His humanity shows the altered temper of the twentieth century. Day unto day uttereth knowledge, and it is an error to presume that this is true of the physical realm alone. If it were so it would mean spiritual stagnation.

LIV VER LAX, the liver regulator, ask G. E. Countzler.



There are 75 patterns of wallpaper in stock at Roark's, all new and attractive, and at prices from 5 to 25 cents per roll. Extra good values and varieties below the 10c. price. Call and see the offerings—the prices will sell the goods.

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A Woman's Drink—  
Everybody's Drink



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delicious. Thirst-quenching  
and refreshing.

The national beverage  
—and yours.

Demand the genuine by full name—  
Nicknames encourage substitution.

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you see an  
Arrow think  
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No. 254 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

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By OTTO A. ROTHERT

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## THE KITCHEN CABINET



The world generally gives its admiration not to the man who does what nobody else can do, but to the man who does best what others do well.

### A FEW GOOD SAUCES.

Many times a plain dish, if accompanied by a sauce, assumes a dignity of such importance that it makes it a family creation.

**Egg Sauce.**—Make a rich white sauce, using two tablespoons each of butter and flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of milk with a dash of paprika or a teaspoonful of onion juice. When the butter is bubbling hot add the flour and mix well, then stir in the milk, and when thick add the salt and onion juice. To this white sauce add two or three finely chopped hard cooked eggs and serve with a bit of lemon juice or a chopped pear pickle added to the sauce. This is a fish sauce, and may be used with either boiled or baked fish.

**Curry Sauce.**—Melt a tablespoonful of browned flour and a teaspoonful of curry powder. Add a cupful of boiling water and cook until smooth. Season with salt, red pepper and onion juice and serve with mutton.

**Herzegovian Sauce.**—Put into a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and half a tablespoonful of flour, when the butter is bubbling stir in the flour and cook until smooth, then add a cupful of strained soup stock, a half a cup of milk, six peppercorns, a speck of bay leaf and half a teaspoonful of salt. Cook five minutes, remove the peppercorns and the bay leaf and add three tablespoons of strained Herzegovian. Cook two more minutes and serve. This is also good with fish, although it is used with many meats.

**Celery Sauce.**—Take a white sauce of two tablespoons each flour and butter as above, add a pint of warm milk and a dozen stalks of celery minced and cooked tender, in enough water to cover. Add the celery and any of the liquor left, cook a few minutes to be sure that the flour is cooked, serve hot with boiled fowl.

**Tartar Sauce.**—This is a mayonnaise dressing, to which has been added chopped pickles and a few capers, if so desired. Mayonnaise is made by beating the yolk of an egg until smooth and then adding olive oil, a few drops at a time alternating with lemon juice or vinegar, using four tablespoons of lemon and three-fourths of a cup of oil. Salt and red pepper to taste.

Nellie Maxwell.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET



If the poor man cannot always get meat, there is consolation at least in the fact that the rich man cannot always digest it.—Cicero.

### BREAD NOTES.

The favored few who live in the country or in small towns often find it impossible to find the fresh yeast, so that it is necessary to provide home made yeast which is always wholesome when well made. It is a good plan to have on hand a package of dry yeast cakes, and if they are kept well protected from the air, will keep for months. This dry yeast is used as a starter for the home grown variety. As yeast is a plant, it should be treated as such. It needs heat, moisture and food as do all plants. When preparing potatoes cook enough so that you may have at least a cupful of mashed potato for the yeast. To this mashed potato add a pint of boiling water, a half teaspoonful of sugar, and when cool enough stir in a little flour, two or three tablespoonsful will be sufficient. Then add the yeast cake, which has been soaked in a cup of warm water. Stir and let stand until the yeast is full of bubbles, over night or a day, then it is ready for use. Take a half cupful for four loaves of bread and put the remainder in a mason jar well sealed. This yeast will keep in cool place until it is all used. In the summer weather keep it on ice. In using this yeast when working out recipes which call for compressed yeast, take half a cupful of the liquid yeast for a yeast cake in amount.

A pretty little biscuit to serve for occasions is the clover leaf. Make the biscuit out of the rich bread dough as usual and make the biscuit into very small balls, putting three into each well greased pattypan, greasing each biscuit well when putting it in. When they are risen and baked they will be in the form of a three leaf clover. To carry this idea further the butter balls on the plate or butter squares, if you please, may have a pretty spray with a clover blossom on each butter plate. Bread should feel buoyant in the hand before putting the loaves into the oven.

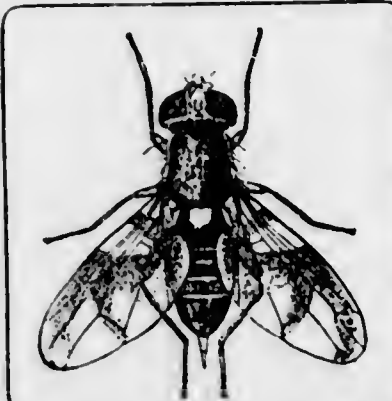
Nellie Maxwell.

## Orchard Information

### APPLE MAGGOT IS HARMFUL

Insect Also Known by Name of Railroad Worm Burrows Irregular Channels Through the Fruit.

In addition to being called the apple maggot, the insect is also commonly known as the railroad worm because of the long, winding, brownish channels made by the larvae or maggots in the fruit. The adult insects are flies. They appear in June and deposit eggs just under the skin of the fruit. These eggs hatch into maggots that burrow irregular channels through the fruit. Moderately infested fruit becomes rough and uneven, due to the "stings" of egg punctures of the fly. Badly infested fruit falls early and the maggots enter the soil, where they remain until the following



Adult Apple Maggot.

spring. While many varieties of apples are subject to attack, the injuries are more pronounced to certain sorts that mature in the summer and fall.

**Remedies.**—It has long been noticed that commercial orchards that are cultivated and thoroughly sprayed are as a rule free from injury by the maggot. Neglected orchards, particularly of summer and fall varieties of apples, are susceptible to losses every year. This is especially true in localities where little attention is given to fruit-growing. In this lies a hint that thorough spraying and cultivation of orchards each year as practiced by haps, the most satisfactory means of avoiding injury by this pest. The only remedy that experience has shown to be effective in reducing the injury on badly infested varieties is the destruction of windfalls, which is ordinarily accomplished by pasturing.



Work of Apple Maggot.

ing the orchard with hogs or sheep. Recently the use of poisoned bait has been recommended for the destruction of the fly. The method employed is to syringe the lower branches with a mixture of molasses one pint, arsenate of lead three ounces and water four gallons.

### WINTER PROTECTION OF TREE

Guards Should Be Established Against Any Attacks of Rodents—Coal and Wood Ashes Help.

But little work can be done in the orchard during midwinter unless the season is exceptionally warm. Where there is danger of the gnawing of young trees by rabbits or other rodents the trunks, unless protected by patented shields of some kind, may be wrapped in cloth or surrounded by cornstalks held in place by twine.

Mulching with coal and wood ashes helps greatly to protect the bases of the trees from both mice and borers, often smothering out the young larvae of the latter, and the ashes are, besides, one of the best of fertilizers. Some winter work on the orchard may be done in the comfort of the living room, and this is in making a map of the newly set orchard, with each variety of tree clearly indicated in case the labels on the trees become detached.

Also a new set of labels may be prepared for all trees and shrubs, the particular varieties of which may be forgotten if the work is longer neglected. A tree or plant is no longer merely an apple, cherry or pear tree or a rose bush or lilac or syringa. It has its own particular varietal name, and this its grower does not generally wish to be ignorant of.

**Spray for Codling Moth.** Do not neglect to spray the trees for the codling moth. Use two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water.

**Blight Caused by Bacteria.** Apple and pear blight are caused by a bacteria. It cannot be controlled by spraying. The only remedy is to keep the diseased branches cut out.

## SEMI-TAILORED STYLES

NEW MODELS GIVE THE KEY-NOTE FOR SEASON.

Taffetas of All Shades of Color Are Also Shown, With Crepe Weaves of Pure Silk and Wool—Short Jackets Sure.

Visiting the early openings, one is certain to become enthusiastic over the new models. They are all pretty and in a sense smart, but in order not to regret it later on, one must learn to distinguish between that which is ephemeral and that which will be worn later on. To the keen eye of one who is accustomed to studying fashions it is easy to determine the salient features that will hold good through the spring season and summer from fads of the moment. There was a liberal display at all the openings of semi-tailored costumes, and it is quite evident that this is the style of dress that will hold good for street wear for months to come. These costumes are fashioned from serge, homespun, English woolsens, wool crepons and silks. Taffetas played an important part in a recent dress exhibit.

There were plain taffetas, glazed, watered, printed, embroidered, plaid, striped and checked—in short, taffeta was shown in every possible guise. These silks were also combined with fine serges in striking as well as pleasing models. Then there were the different crepe weaves of pure silk and wool.

A striking note in the new models is the short jacket, full at the back below the waistline, either actually gathered to a belt or cording; or the material is cut out so that it ripples. The neck finishes are varied; the comfortable shawl collar with low-cut openings is prominent, but the newest collar is the Algon. This collar is very smart, and is becoming to the majority of women. It is high at the back, but comes only just past the shoulders at the sides, leaving a wide opening at the front. A peculiar curve fits it to the neck in a way that is most pleasing.

An attractive costume fashioned from brown broadcloth and fine wool-on material had an interesting neck



In Pale-Toned Frieze.

finish of flowered shantung. The collar was fashioned on the lines of a shawl, but had a deep curve at the back. The vest and undercuffs were also of the flowered shantung. The bolero at the back was full, and shirred on to a cord which extended to the sides and finished with a round cord ornament. The jacket was shaped in deep points at the bottom at the side back. The skirt was a draped model, fashioned of striped soft woolen material.

In Pink and White.

A dainty dress is made of pale pink and white striped gauze, plaited so that only the white shows, with a band at the hem of pink and silver embroidery. When the wearer moves or sits down the plait part or droop over the confining band and the pink becomes visible. The bodice is made with two fluters, the inner, of white, crossing the outer, which encircles the shoulders, narrowing into a pink sash fastening at the back with long ends fringed with silver.

To Clean Black Jet.

First brush the jet free from dust, then apply a little olive oil with a brush and polish with chamois.

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